

Virginia Gazette & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 753.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1796.

(FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOHN and EDWARD JEFFERS, at the corner of Bollingbrook Street, where he is opening a very handsome and choice assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season—which he will sell on moderate terms.
Petersburg, October 10, 1796.

D. Mathenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, some of which are in small packages, to suit country stores, and will be sold at a low advance by the package or piece. He has also come to hand,
Sack and Loaf SALT.
Best Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of superior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of fine quality.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, produce, or on short credit.
Petersburg, October 24, 1796. (11.)

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now for opening,

VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.
Petersburg, October 26, 1796. (11.)

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HENRY, deceased, and immediately opposite Halliday and Stoke's store, in Old Street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufacturers, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as most render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with care.
N. B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Petersburg, Oct. 30, 1796. (11.)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook Street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the State about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be filed in bar, and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.
Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

John Taylor,

Copper-Smith, from Liverpool.
SENSIBLE of the favors conferred by a generous public, returns his thanks, and begs leave to observe, that the numerous orders on hand for strong copper WHISKY STILLS, are in great forwardness, and as he imports the copper very strong, they will be found to be of a very different quality to stills in general, and equal to any imported;—the advantages of my improvements, to wit: a broad bottom, wide neck, large cup, and free access for the vapour into condensation, with my patent worm of copper, covered or lined with pewter, is generally experienced.

A fresh, large, and general assortment of thick sheet copper, with breaks and bottoms, is daily expected. The trade on distillation in general, is ready for the press, and will be dispensed to every farmer.

I will sell my privilege in my patent right, to copper-smiths who may wish to use it, and will procure those who may attempt to infringe it, without any content in writing. Due attention to all orders by post, will be paid. James river tobacco, or other country produce, taken in payment.
RICHMOND, Sept. 14, 1796.

Pewter worms will be supplied, if preferred to my patent worms.
J. T.

For **FREIGHT,**
THE BRIG
FRIENDSHIP,

Capt. EAMES,
Lying at Broadway, wants about 100 hhds. tobacco on freight, and will proceed to any port that may be agreed on. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

N. & J. EUSTIS,
Who have just received by said Brig, a few bales of TICKLENBURGS, GERMAN OZNABURG, and ROLLS New England RUM in hhd's, French BRANDY in pipes—which will be sold very low. Also a quantity of Mountain BUTTER in firkins.
Petersburg, December 19, 1796.

At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, administrator of James Corran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,

John Barry, George Craighead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson, Defendants.

THE defendant John Barry, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and the rules of this court, a writ appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith entered in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the Court-house of the county, also read.

ACopy.
Tells THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLAIR'S SERMONS. (Likewise a few of the 2d Vol. for those subscribers who have received but the first Vol.)
De LOIME's view of the Constitution of England, which is compared both with the Republican form of government, & the Monarchies in Europe—neatly bound 6s.
Bishop SEABURY'S Sermons—2 Vol. 8s. 18s.
BATES on Redemption, 6s.
Vicar of Wakefield, 2s. 3d.
Christian's Refutation, or thoughts on Religion—by Bishop BEVERIDGE, 2s. 3d.
Religion of the fashionable world, 2s. 3d.
History of the Pelawites, a new and wonderful nation, lately discovered in the Great South Sea, by the shipwreck of the unfortunate Capt. WILLIAMSON, 1s. 3d.
RUSSELL'S seven famous Sermons, 1s. 3d.
Thoughts on repentance, by a Clergyman of the Episcopal church, 7d.
Lewin's church Catechism explained for the use of children, recommended by Bishop MADRISON, 9d.
MANNING'S 16 Sermons—excellent for poor families, price 1s. 4d.
Friendly Instructor, or a Companion for Young Ladies and Gentlemen—warmly recommended by Dr. DOUGLASS, price 9d.
Sure and certain methods of attaining a long and healthy life, by CORNARO, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, 2s. 3d.
Sermons on the education of youth—by Dr. DOUGLASS, price 2s. 6d.
The Mourner, or a choice cordial for those who have lost dear friends, 1s. 3d.
Token for Children, or curious history of some wonderful children, 1s. 3d.
Silvan Letters, 1s.
NELSON'S Instructions for young persons preparing to be confirmed by the Bishop, 4d.
Fables for the Ladies, 1s.
Golden Cabinet of Secrets—a jewel for families, price 3s.
Bible's Testaments, Spelling books, &c. with many pretty little books for children.

ALSO,
A FEW MAPS of the State of KENTUCKY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Town

of Petersburg, a negro fellow by the name of ANTHONY, a bright Mulatto, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, walks rather stiff in one leg, which I believe is his right, and has scars in his leg and thigh, where it has been cut for a white swelling. He has a variety of clothes, and some very good—I expect, as he has been accustomed to go by water, that he has made off by that means, and may probably be about Norfolk. All masters of vessels are forewarned against employing him, or carrying him out of the State—he formerly was under the direction of Thomas Polard, deceased, of Petersburg, who used to hire him out to go by water. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any goal, so that I get him again.

DANIEL ROBERTSON.

Lancaster, November 28, 1796. 1st.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For SALE at this OFFICE.

Mecklenburg County,
October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff,

Against
Richard Baskerville, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phoebe his wife, Abraham Beaufort and Mary his wife, which said Phoebe Campbell and Mary Beaufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beaufort Moody and P. Moody infants, and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody deceased.
Defendants.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phoebe his wife—Abraham Beaufort, and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Beaufort Moody, and P. Moody, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, a writ appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith entered in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

ACopy.
Tells WILLIAM BASKERVILLE, C. C.

J. & E. Newcomb,

Have lately received, and now for Sale, at their STORE, on Bollingbrook Street,

AN ASSORTMENT BY

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and FINE CLOTHS.

Plain and Printed CAMBRICES.

Coatings and Halfbacks.

Kentish COTTONS.

FLANNELS.

Striped and Plain BLANKETS.

An Assortment HOSIERY.

CALICOES.

Irish LINENS.

Chinese SHAWLS.

Bandannas and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk, Cotton and Linen ducats.

And sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, they have for Sale in the

GROCERY LINE,

Well India RUM.

Peach and Apple BRANDY.

CHERRY-BRANDY.

Sherry, Port and Teneiffie WINE.

PORTER.

Loaf and Brown SUGAR.

COFFEE.

Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.

ALSPICE and PEPPER.

POWDER, SHOT, and SALT-PETRE.

2d, 6d, 8d, and 10d, wrought NAILS.

SALT, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash, Corn, or Tobacco.

Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1796. (11.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in

the night of the 2d instant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old last spring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, good all round; he trot, pace and canter, is in good order, and there is only one white spot on him, and that is on his near shoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horse, and no questions asked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

In order to satisfy the creditors of the late JOHN STURDIVANT, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 29th day of December next,

THAT valuable and heal-

thy plantation, (with the cropping utensils thereunto belonging) wherein the said late John Sturdivant, containing two hundred and six acres by an old survey—this plantation lies about half way on the road leading from Petersburg to City Point; there is a good dwelling-house, with four rooms below stairs and two above, cellar, &c. and every other house necessary for a family; also a well inclosed yard and garden, apple and peach orchards, a good mill, &c. and a well of excellent water in the yard. One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance in six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—an undoubted right in fee-simple will be made by

JOEL STURDIVANT, Exor.

Prince George, 2d Level, Nov. 28, 1796.

The Subscriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Cash or on a Short Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 14, 1796. (11.)

In the High Court of Chancery.

VIRGINIA:

Between

William Call, Plaintiff.

And

Mary Slowman Scott, executrix, &c. of Thomas Scott, Thomas Scott, Francis Scott, James Scott & Frederick Scott, sons and devisees of Thomas Scott, deceased, by the said Mary Slowman Scott, assigned their guardian; J. H. Boileau, Martin Lanier, executor of Lewis Lanier the elder, and L. Lanier the younger, Defendants.

THIS cause came on this

fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to be heard on the bill, answers and exhibits, and was argued by counsel on behalf of the plaintiff; no counsel appearing on behalf of the defendant; on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that unless the defendants do, on or before the tenth day of April next, pay unto the plaintiff, the principal money, damages and costs, due by the bills of exchange in the bill mentioned, with the costs expended by the plaintiff in prosecuting this suit, the said defendants and their heirs, and all persons claiming under them, be from thence forth barred and foreclosed of their equity and right to redeem the lands described, and the slaves named in the indenture, among the exhibits recited in the bill, with the interest of the female slaves; and in case of default in the payment thereof at the time aforesaid, that Robert Turnbull, William Cole, Daniel Dodson and William Willis, any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in the Petersburg Gazette, do expose to public sale by auction, for ready money, the lands and houses mentioned in the said indenture, and the increase of the female slaves; and out of the proceeds of such sale, satisfy the plaintiff his said demand; and the balance if any, after deducting the expenses attending the said sale, pay to the defendants and make report thereof to the court; unless the said defendants on or before the tenth day of the term next, after publication of this decree, shall have been made to three weeks successively in the Gazette aforesaid, show cause to the contrary; and liberty is reserved to the infant defendants to show cause against it at any time within six months after they shall severally attain the age of twenty-one years.

OCTOBER the 7th, 1796.

So much of the decree made in this cause on Tuesday last as relates to the defendant John Boileau is set aside, the said defendant having died previous to pronouncing the said decree; and on the motion of the plaintiff, a subpoena to revive against the representatives of the said John Boileau is awarded him returnable here, &c.

ACopy.
Tells, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

John Renaud,

Has just received,

And has for SALE, at his STORE in OLD Street, a few doors below the Little Bridge,

An additional supply of the following

GOODS:

WEST INDIA RUM in hogheads.

N. E. RUM in hogheads and barrels.

French BRANDY in pipes.

Peach and Apple BRANDY in barrels.

Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and Teneiffie WINE.

MOLASSES in hogheads.

PORTER in hampers.

Loaf and Brown SUGAR. COFFEE.

Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea TEA.

PEPPER and ALLSPICE.

POWDER and SHOT.

NAILS.

Stone, Earthen and Glass Ware.

8 by 16 GLASS in boxes.

Rd Cords and Leading Lines.

PIPE in boxes.

Bar IRON and CASTINGS.

BACON. FIDDLES.

Long and Half BOOTS.

SHOES. Looking Glasses. OIL.

HONEY in demijohns. LAMPGLASS.

RICE. GINGER. NUTMEGS.

SALT, Louse and in Sacks.

ALSO, he has for Sale a small Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine and Fine Cloths, Coating and Halfbacks, Kentish Cotton, Flannels, Striped and Rose Blankets, Calicoes, Irish Linen, Rugs, Men's and Women's Stockings, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce.

Cash given for Tobacco and Beet-wax.

Petersburg, November 3, 1796.

Three Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber,

her, about the 30th of October last, a Mulatto Woman, named SALL, the property of Major F. MUIR, of Dinwiddie county; she is about 35 years old. Whoever will deliver said woman to me in Petersburg, or to Major Muir, or secure her in any jail so that her owner gets her again, shall receive the above reward.

NATHANIEL LEE.

Dec. 15, 1796. (11.)

Blank Bills of Lading

for Sale at this Office.

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Dec. 15, 1796.

Blank Bills of Lading

From the (New York) Daily Advertiser.

To P. A. ADET,
Late Minister from the French Republic—
now suspended.

Special Interrogatories.

YOU may deem it a gross intrusion, that having been the representative of a great republic, an individual who has no pretensions to consequence, but which is attached to the character of an American Freeman and Freholder, should make you the subject of a personal address. But sir, if I was now clothed in all the lustre of pleipotentary powers, from the republics and monarchies of Europe combined, I should, under existing circumstances, venture to approach your greatness with that freedom, which your own temerity has rendered just and necessary.

You have dared to insult the first magistrate of our country. You have dared to insult the executive. And, in you, have dared to insult me, and every independent freeman of the United States. You have insulted us all personally, by an appeal which supposes we ourselves hold our government in contempt—that we may be dupes to your intrigue that you may abuse our feelings—and that you may interfere with the most important privileged freedom can enjoy, that of pure and unbiased elections.

You must have supposed this could be done with impunity; and that neither the government nor people have the fortitude to resist the current of your audacity and sin. But sir, you are most egregiously mistaken. We are not yet enchained by the Directory. We are not yet like the miserable Batavians, become fowers of wood and drawers of water to a French Directory. We are not yet the luxurious and effeminate, or the ignorant and enslaved people of Italy. Poor Batavians, they are to be grieved by the fraternal squeezes of their dear little republic, that they are ready to rise, and cut the throats of every Frenchman in their country.

We wish the French freedom and republican government; but it does not follow from thence that we have surrendered our wills implicitly to them. That we are to be dragged into a war at their beck, and in all things to become the perfect automata of French management. Such, however, are the rocks your government has split upon.

The impression made upon us as a nation, from the unremitted efforts of your republic to force, or cheat us, into an unnecessary and unpromising contest with Great Britain. The reiterated insults to our government, and continued interference with our internal policy.

The meddling even with our sacred rights of elections, and combinations with a few wicked citizens of our own to excite rebellion, disorganization, and division of our confederacy has established an impression, that your republic is as restless and dangerous as the ancient monarchy—that there can be no such thing as maintaining a mutual intercourse with your government unless we will give up our independence—suffer every kind of humiliation—and subscribe implicitly to their imperious mandates.

But leaving this mode of address, you will afford much satisfaction, and develop fully your conduct and that of your government, by giving a true answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Was you suspended from your public functions by special order of the directory, or did you suspend yourself? If not the latter, pray when did you receive letters of suspension?

2d. How happened your suspension to take place so exactly in the nick of time, for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States?—Was it not directly intended to bias the election in favour of Mr. Jefferson?—What were your reasons for singularizing him, from the list of candidates? Was it not because you believed he would be more subservient to the pleasures of your republic?

3d. What was the reason that the directory ordered their decree of piracy against the American companies, not to be published in France? Was it not that our government and people should not be apprized of it in a time which might give them a fair opportunity to avert the baneful influence the directory intended it should have on our election above alluded to?

4th. How did you dare to publish an official note addressed to the executive, before the President of the United States had an opportunity of seeing it? What strong and extraordinary motive could have led you to depart so far from the character of a gentleman, so distant from the politesse of a Frenchman; to contrary to the usual and proper course of diplomatic business? Was it not from your hate, to bias at a critical moment, the suffrages of the electors? I defy you sir, to give any other plausible reason.

5th. What is the reason that the French

professing so much fraternity to us, are the only diplomatic gentlemen who have treated our government and people with so much insolence and injustice; that they alone have confederated with rebels, to disorganize and even to separate from the rest, a part of the United States? That they alone of all the foreign ministers and agents, have constantly given us so much trouble?

6th. What is the reason that the state of Pennsylvania appears so much devoted to French politics, or any bad politics whatsoever? Is it not because of the immense importations into that state of foreigners, generally the most unprincipled or abandoned wretches, who are of course most liable to be deceived, or to be corrupted? Is it not in part owing to the importation of some few of good abilities, but of profligate and unprincipled souls? And in other part, to a few Americans in that state of undelivered influence, who from principles of ambition, envy, and the love of money, would at all times sacrifice the greatest man or the best interests of the United States? And, Sir, have not the men of this description been your political confidants?

Unwilling to bear too hard at once upon your time and feelings, I leave you to prepare an answer to the few preceding interrogatories. They are but the exordium of those which are to follow.

In a certain sense I may be sorry to touch upon some of your ministerial intrigues, with which you can scarcely possibly conceive how I should become acquainted; and though self convicted, it would be as much as your life is worth to declare fully and truly. Is therefore I fear the secret will remain for a time at least, between you and

WM. WILCOCKS.

Nov. 30, 1796.

SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES.

(Continued.)

In your note to our Secretary of State, you announce the resolution of a government (the French meaning) to treat with its enemies, but not with its allies.

7th. What do you mean by threatening our government, by the terrible effects of your nation? Do you flatter yourself, because a few selfish unprincipled, and unnatural Americans, would tarnish the honor and commit the peace and happiness of their own country to foreigners; that as a nation we are become so base as to be terrified by the galconade of words, into your measures? Do you not think, upon reflection, that it was an injudicious and insulting epithet—and that the people of the United States think the same?

8th. In what has your government shewn its generosity? Mention one instance to which any thing like it has appeared, uncoupled with their own interest in effect, or in prospect. Is there any generosity in a man's giving me a dollar a day, and then in the next, because I will not give him two for one, telling me I am ungenerous, and he will take them by force? That he will turn pirate against the whole of my property, and if I will not submit, he will, by his terrible power, cut my throat into the bargain? And is not this a just picture of the conduct of the Directory towards this country in their late decree?

9th. In your second paragraph you hold up to view a distinction between the government of the United States, and the people of these states, and that you "will not be surprised to see the Executive Directory manifesting their too just discontents."

Do you really believe there is or would be in any great point such as might regard the independence of our country from foreign power, or influence, a serious difference between us and our rulers? Do you seriously believe as a nation we are so devoid of sense, and a proper national pride and jealousy, that you can divide us by this flimsy article? Must you not think that as freemen, however well we may wish the people of France, we should be enkindled into a flame of the amor patriæ, at every insult of this kind? In what way do you mean that the Directory will manifest its discontents? Do you mean that they will pursue us with fire and sword? Tantamount to this they have done by their decree, for pirating on our commerce. Do you mean that they will not graciously condescend to send us any more ministerial fire-brands? Of these we have had enough—and shall feel very happy and safe indeed if they would send no more! Do you think we care whether we have any more official spies and incendiaries amongst us? Don't you think we should be much happier without them?

You say, our government "thought to find a second country" in America. Here I believe you spoke truth. For the idea corresponds exactly with the treacherous behaviour of the French towards us, in forming the definitive treaty with the United States and Great Britain. They wanted to place the finger of the French nation upon all our doings, keep us in check, and render us dependent. This your revolutionary government you know, has declared and published—and Sir, do you think we are under ob-

ligation to the ancient government for this? Or that we should for the same, be bound in gratitude to Frenchmen of the present day?

10th. Your complaint of vessels being fitted out, &c. in our ports in favour of the British. And does not your own understanding inform you, that if the offenders in this case, or in any other, could not be apprehended, due diligence being used, the government must in such cases be held blameless? Were there no acts of this kind done in favour of the French, with impunity?

11th. Does not your own mind convince you that the understanding given by the executive to the sale of the coming in of British vessels, having made prizes of the French, is the only construction compatible with common sense? Was a British vessel, more or less an enemy vessel, whether she had made prize or not? Does not a subsequent article corroborate the President's construction clearly? Did not our executive unauthorized by treaty, out of mere favour to the French, suffer them to sell their prizes in American ports?

12th. Our treaty with Great Britain gives offence, and Sir, do you suppose we are so pusillanimous—so timid—such slaves—that we shall not dare to make a treaty with any nation in the world, without the previous approbation of the French Directory? Should we not be pitiful fellows indeed? Does not our treaty with the French secure to them every privilege granted to the most favoured nation? If therefore we have granted the British favours, the French before had not, are they not of course, as much extended to the French as if granted by a new treaty? Is there not an article in our treaty with the British, that nothing therein is to interfere with prior treaties with other nations? Are not all these sufficient securities?

13th. You say, that the negotiation with Great Britain was enveloped in mystery—and covered with the veil of dissimulation—and pray Sir, did you expect, and can you expect, that one government must disclose their secrets, and ask the previous approbation and consent of a French missionary to all their transactions and negotiations. Is not this of a piece with the rest of the contumacious and insolent forgeries of your diplomatic corps? Do you conceive that our people will forever be deaf and silent to such impertinent intrusion.

But Sir, what can equal your charge of dissimulation against the President? What foreign minister, but a Frenchman, would have dared to accost this great and good man with so approbation an epithet? Who until we were involved with French stratagem, could have believed, that any man, especially a foreigner, would approach George Washington, our old friend and chief magistrate, with such abusive language—and that to his very face—and in his own country—and surrounded by all the glory and greatness which the love, confidence and admiration of a great and grateful nation, could possibly confer? Who could believe that any power on earth, or person in station however exalted, could profess such a man, especially a foreigner, from the most immediate and personal references of a government so daringly insulted and traduced?

Sir, what would the French government and people say and do, if our minister, at the court of France, should call the directory to their faces, dissimulators—which is nothing else than a milder term for liars and villains? Answer this—and then tell me how you ought to be treated in America.

I hope Sir, your government will call you home—I wish they may never send another minister until they have made a suitable atonement for the improper conduct of you and your predecessors. I rather wish we had no treaties, nor any ministerial relations whatever, with any nation, but special ones for the particular occasion. I am persuaded we should be spared much trouble—intrigue—and villainy—and be of course a less divided and wretchedly more happy people.

WM. WILCOCKS.

December 1, 1796.

SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES.

(Continued.)

15th. What judgment must all men of reading and common sense pass upon your prolix, history of grievances, when at the close, they find you have summed up the whole into the narrow compass of two objections? First, a breach of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, by our admiral's, taking cognizance of prizes. And secondly by the admission of English vessels into our ports, which had made prizes on Frenchmen. Does not your own statement carry with it a justification of our government? Does it not appear by your own showing, that the very instances you have alluded to, were those of vessels originally armed, or augmented with arms by or for Frenchmen in our ports? And can you cite any part of a treaty that does warrant such conduct? Could our government possibly pass over such conduct when apprized

of it, unless they were determined that all events go to war with your enemies? Can any possible construction founded on reason, give such a complexion to the 17th article? And if the French had no right by treaty to arm our ports, does it not necessarily follow, that the investigation of the subject and suppression of the act must reside in our admiralty, or elsewhere in our government? Must we first see your vessels arm here, and go out, and then follow them to France for condemnation?

16th. Does not the same force of reasoning apply to vessels captured by the French within the jurisdiction of the United States? They might make prizes, within our jurisdiction all hands might fight they not by the same right, make prizes on the ports of New York, Hudson or Albany?—And if they did so, would you pretend that our Admiralty or Government could take no cognizance of such acts?—Suppose further, that a French vessel should within our jurisdictional line, seize my vessel, which for the sake of the argument, you shall admit was mine, and in no controllable or seizable vessels, and should bring her into the port of New York; would you conclude from the treaty, that I should not claim my property here, and that no authority of the United States could take cognizance of it?—I am not that I must follow my vessel to France, or the Lord only might know where? And yet all the necessities and hardships, are the absolute result of the same instructions you put upon the 17th article of the treaty?—For according to you, there can be no possible case in which our country could assert its rights against French captures. According to you, a French man of war may come in and seize any, or any number of ships in our very harbour—English, Americans, Danish, or Dutch.—The prizes would only have to call them prizes—and they must of course be carried off?—Now, according I believe to your directions, they might all be sold at public vendue before the Coffee-house.

17th. As to your second objection, that of the admission of British vessels which had made prizes of Frenchmen.—What interpretation consistent with common understanding can be given, other than that given by our executive?—It is defined that British vessels may come into our ports—all British vessels are enemy vessels as between you and them; what then can be the difference, whether a British vessel comes in which had not just made a prize, or whether she had made a prize. Unless she should bring her prize in with her?

18th. Sir, do you suppose Americans have so little penetration, as not to understand perfectly the drift of all the parade of difficulties, which the Directory have conjured up all at once at the present crisis? Do you suppose we are yet to learn, that when interest is in view, the nations of Europe, never want a pretended excuse for their conduct, however hostile or invidious?

19th. You say, the Directory have given you orders to suspend your ministerial functions with the federal government. And Sir, do you really flatter yourself that this threat will give us any trouble? Do you suppose we find you necessary to our existence, or happiness? Do you think we should be greatly distressed if the Directory should order you to be guillotined? Humanity indeed, in such cases might feel even for an act of justice.

20th. You say "the same cause which for a long time prevented the Executive Directory, from allowing their just resentment to break forth, hath also tempered its efforts." What in the name of common sense, do you mean by temper, and breaking forth, when in the same breath you tell us the Directory have ordered their subjects to turn pirates upon us? Is not this hatred and vengeance enough! Can you not be satisfied that in this country, is in your own, our daughters are prostituted, and executed in the presence of their Parents—until the father shall massacre in cold blood the son, and the son his father—until Husband and Wife stand back to back, with sucking innocents at the breast, without trial or distinction, shall be immersed by hundreds into a watery grave? Until the refinement of Indian barbarities, shall be but the penumbra to civilized cruelties? Is it not till then, that the Directory will have their just resentments gratified? Is not robbery enough? Cannot the end of their resentment be filled but by our own blood. I am sorry to exhibit a picture so disgraceful to the human character—it is with a real compunction I do it.—But I consider the conduct of the Directory, now, so flagitiously wrong and deceitful, and various parts of your note, so incoherent, injudicious, and abusive of the American People and government, that it is difficult to suppress the language of sensibility.—Americans do not possess the vivacity of Frenchmen—but still they are not altogether stocks and stones.

21.—You next appeal to our passions and prejudices, by the joy which the American flag inspired when it waved unfurled in the Senate of France.

And why did you not couple with it the

reception given to the French flag? Why not dwell upon the high strained, fulsome adulation of the President upon that occasion?—Perhaps the weakest, and most unreflecting incident of his whole administration.—Why not dwell upon our ringing of bells, and other public manifestations of joy at the successes of the French Republic.—Why not dwell upon the enthusiastic joy of our whole nation at the first dawn of emancipation to the French nation from slavery.

When did we rejoice at the successes of the British or their allies?—What was the consequence of the discrimination we made in favour of your nation?—Was it not on the one hand, the jealousy and pointed resentment of the British government?—Was this not in a degree, a natural, if not a just resentment.

Reverse the scene; d vest yourself for a moment of national attachments, and tell me what would have been your feeling, and that of your nation, and what would have been their conduct to us, upon the eruption of such violent partialities in a neutral nation towards your enemies.—Was it not on the other hand, another consequence, that your enemies, presuming upon these partialities, have been led indirectly and unreasonably, not only to expect from us, but to endeavor by intrigue and threats, to drive us into hostilities and measures totally subversive of our national happiness and prosperity, without one single object of substantial advantage to us, or to your republic?—For I do aver, that all things considered, hostilities with the British, would at least have made a counterpoise of advantages and disadvantages between you and them; and Americans alone would have become the dreadful sacrificer.

WM. WILLCOCKS.

Dec. 8, 1796.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

The Electors of this State, convened on Wednesday last at Hudson, have unanimously voted for John Adams as President, and Thomas Pinckney, as Vice-President of the United States.

We find on enquiry, that some of the unfortunate sufferers have not lost so much property by the fire as was expected. Messrs. Loomis and Tillinghast lost only about the value of 1000 dollars; the rest of the property in their store amounting to 17,000 dollars, belonged to others. They saved their notes, as did also Messrs. W. and S. Robinson.

The loss has been estimated at a million of dollars. This estimate is too high by one half. About half the movable goods in the whole square are supposed to be saved.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.

The following is a statement of the votes received for President and Vice-President, as they stand between Jefferson, Adams, and Pinckney.

	Jefferson	Adams	Pinckney
Georgia,	4	0	0
South-Carolina,	8	0	8
North-Carolina,	11	1	1
Virginia,	20	1	1
Maryland,	4	7	4
Delaware,	0	3	3
Pennsylvania,	14	1	2
New-Jersey,	0	7	7
N.-Y.-K.,	0	13	12
Connecticut,	0	9	4

The following persons were chosen Electors by the Leg.ature of South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Andrew Pickens, John Matthews, John Chenut, Thomas Taylor, Arthur Simkins, William Thomas, and John Rutledge, junr.

William Smith, John Rutledge, junr. Lemuel Benion, Thomas Sumner, Robert Goodloe Harper, and William Smith, are chosen by the people of South Carolina, Representatives in Congress.

The Legislature of South Carolina have taken into consideration the propriety of a reformation in the criminal code of that State.—A Committee appointed to enquire into the same, made the following report, which was agreed to.

The committee, are duly impressed with the truth of the governor's remarks on the necessity of a reformation in the criminal code of this State, and they are anxious that the reformation contemplated should be brought into operation as speedily as possible.—Yet the importance of the subject, and the extent of the arrangements requisite to a complete reform, demand greater care and consideration than can be bestowed in the course of a short session.

The committee, therefore, recommend that a committee be appointed by this house, to sit in the recess of the legislature, and to prepare and report to the house, at its next session, a law for the reformation of the penal code of this State, providing a system of punishments, less sanguinary, and more proportionate to the crime, and better calculated to enforce the great ends of justice, than those now in use. The committee beg leave to remark, that the system adopted in Pennsylvania, and which has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, is built upon the plan of substituting confinement and hard labour,

for all other punishments in every crime (except in the instance of murder, which is still punished with death.) And the committee think it their duty to apprise the house, that this system, though ultimately greatly beneficial, will require considerable expenditures of money; they, therefore, recommend that a committee be appointed to sit in the recess of the house, to enquire into the probable expense of such buildings as may be required, and to report to the house estimates of the expense of the requisite buildings; and that the committee be directed to make their enquiries at Columbia and Charleston.

Those persons who were entrusted with Subscription Papers for publishing a Collection of Poems by the late Col. Robert Munford, are requested to lodge them and the Subscription Money received, with William Prentiss, Printer, Petersburg, in whose hands the Poems are left for publication.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

TO BE RENTED.

THE Dwelling-house and Lot in Blandford, at present in the occupancy of the subscriber. The dwelling-house is large and commodious.—There are all convenient out-houses on the laid lot, for the accommodation of a family. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

S. RUSSELL.

Petersburg, December 20, 1796.

To Hire, for the ensuing year, On Tuesday the 31 January next, before Mr. James Duvall's door,

Several likely NEGROES BELONGING to the estate of ROBERT COOKE, deceased; bond and approved security will be required.

John Newsum, Admr.

December 22, 1796.

A Sale of Negroes To-Morrow.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 24th of December next, before Mr. JOHN BREWER's Tavern, Petersburg,

Three Negro MEN, BELONGING to the estate of JEREMIAH OVERBY, dec. one a good WAGONER—one a good SADDLER—and the other a good HOUSE SERVANT.

A DAVES, administrator of JEREMIAH OVERBY, dec.

December 23, 1796.

WILL BE SOLD, On Tuesday the 31st day of January, 1797, at Cumberland Court-house;

NINETY VIRGINIA BORN, S. L. A. V. E. S.

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—a large proportion of which are valuable crop negroes. Brought payable in 12 months from their date, and to bear interest from thence if not punctually paid, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers. Mr. Joseph Selden, will direct the sale, and is authorized by me to sign on the occasion.

EDWIN BURWELL.

Richmond, December 8, 1796

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near MONK'S NECK BRIDGE, in Dinwiddie county, a BLACK SPALDOW, judged to be three years old, with a cropped bit in the left ear. Appraised to Forty-Eight Shillings.

CLAIBOURNE WHITWORTH.

November 28, 1796.

December 17, 1796.

ON Monday night the 12th in

stant, as I was riding the road near Monk's Neck Bridge, I overtook a NEGRO MAN carrying a very elegant SADDLE and BRIDLE, on his back, who offered to sell it; and upon examination appeared to be stolen property. Whoever has lost such a Saddle and Bridle, may have it by proving their property to me at Mr. John Jones's, near the said Bridge, or Mr. John Jones, at Robert Bolling's Warehouse.

JOHN CONWAY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the

Worshipful Court of Mecklenburg, will be Sold on the premises, in the said county, on 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, on the 10th of February next,

ONE Tract of LAND, situate and lying in the county aforesaid, belonging to the Estate of WILLIAM BAILEY, deceased, by

LEWIS ROFF, WILLIAM STONE, JOHN EDWARDS, CHARLES HUTCHERSON, EDWARD DUDCHON.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 13, 1796. (206)

NOTICE.

THOSE who were indebted to the late Hugh Hunter, at the time of his decease, are requested to make payment immediately, as the passing applications of the creditors, prohibit my giving any indulgence.—Such debts, or demands, as are not paid or discharged, on or before the first day of February next, will then indifferently be put in suit, and no other notice than the present will be given.

The creditors that have not made known their claims, are desired to give information of them, by exhibiting a bond or specialty framed on such, or if on simple contract, by furnishing the particulars thereof properly authenticated.

JAMES BYRNE, the only acting Executor of H. Hunter, dec.

December 28, 1796.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 20, 1796.

A PERSON well acquainted with BOOK KEEPING now, with a design to engage in that business. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the LIBRARY SOCIETY are informed, that the BOOKS ordered at the Library, are arrived and ready to be delivered to the Members, at the Librarian's Office, on the days appointed by the regulations of the Society.

Duncan Rose, Treasurer.

Petersburg, December 18, 1796.

THE annual general meeting of the Members of the Mutual Assurance Society, at the FIRE Office Buildings in this State, was held last Monday afternoon to the constitution, when the transactions of the last year were laid before the Meeting, and approved of by the house—they proposed and RESOLVED that the

POLICIES Shall immediately be delivered to the Subscribers, against the Cashiers General receipt, and that the Cashier General shall demand interest on all sums not paid before the 15th instant, December.—After which they voted for their officers, which these had had added last year, were unanimously elected.

The Delinquent Members are hereby earnestly requested to pay their respective Premiums—they will please to observe, that they are not insured until they have paid their Premiums, and must contribute to a loss that might happen to any that have paid.

WILLIAM F. ASH.

Pres. and Agent.

Richmond, 6th December, 1796.

The principles of the above mentioned institution, are founded on philanthropy; they all in with an engagement to face in such a way as to be so unfortunate to lose their buildings by Fire where many are towards a loss each year, have become less—therefore the Premiums once paid, will in all human probability be sufficient to pay the losses and expenses forever.

N. B. As the above Advertisement concerns the house owners in general, no doubt the Printers in this State, will insert the same in their respective Papers.

To be Run for over Newmarket Course on Saturday next,

A GENTLE BRIDLE and SADDLE, mile heats—free for any untied Nags, carrying 15 lbs. on each—the Horses to start at 12 o'clock. Two Dollars entrance.

JAMES BROMLEY.

Dec. 20, 1796.

WANTED, A Housekeeper at Battersea, for the ensuing year, a woman who can be well recommended; wages will not be a material object.

Dec. 19, 1796.

PATRICK WHITE.

N. B. He wishes to hire six good coopers, and ten or fifteen stout negro men, as labourers, for one year.

B. W.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against the estate of William Jones, deceased, of Mecklenburg county, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the 1st of February.—That provision may be made to liquidate the debts; and all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payments, as no longer indulgence can be given.—If not, the debts will be immediately put into the attorney's hand.

WOOD JONES, Executor.

November 19, 1796.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indispensably requisite, that the business carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, and John Baird junr and Co. should be closed; those who are indebted, are requested to come forward and settle, or pay off their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given.—John Baird junr, and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will settle and receive payments.—Those who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will please take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unless they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent, my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Bow's plantation, there is a commodious dwelling-house which commands a beautiful view of the river and forest, with all necessary out-buildings, an excellent meadow, containing in all about 25 acres—very well given at Christmas.

I will also rent, the house in Blandford built and occupied by Baird and Weisiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on business and has good lumber houses; possession may be had immediately.

I will dispose of an elegant new chaffin, built by my own eye—the springs, axle-trees and iron work, with handsome harness for four horses, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and security.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greenacres, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To be seen at large in B. W. B. TAVERN. A BEAUTIFUL Optical Representation of Geographical and various other views, wherein may be seen all the towns and fortresses in the universe, the fleets heretofore celebrated at Paris and Versailles, illuminated by thousands of lamps, in natural imitation, as well as the lights inside of the apartments.

There are in addition to this, all the analogous pieces to the revolution, as the taking of the Bastille, the massacre on the 10th of August, the taking of Toulon, and most of the glorious battles fought between the French and their enemies; the execution of the Royal Family in the temple.

Likewise to be seen the Guillotine of Louis 16th, the execution of the condemned, the executioner showing the head to the people, and many other objects that will furnish the spectator.

The cabinet will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from four to the afternoon, until nine o'clock in the evening. Every representation will consist of 120 different pieces.

Price of admittance 2s. 3d.

For Children 1s. 6d.

Will be Sold on the first

Monday in January, to the highest bidder, at the plantation on Meherrin river, near Pennington's ford, in Brunswick county, a fair, fat, good, and sound, eighteen or twenty NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, consisting of prime working hands, together with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep, crop in corn, oats and fodder, plantation utensils, with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale to continue from day to day, until the whole personal estate is sold; twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above five pounds, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to the executor.

All persons having demands against the said estate, will be kind enough to send their accounts a properly attested, and the amount of the bonds or notes due them, that as speedily as possible the situation of the estate will admit of, may be made for their discharge, by the

EXECUTORS.

October 22, 1796.

Five DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN out of N. W. Ma ket, on the night of Tuesday the 15th instant, a dark

BAY MARE,

Four years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high; she has a star in her forehead, is branded with a W on the near buttock, the left hind foot also is white extending not higher than the ankle, the nose and canons clear, and was in tolerable good order. Any person who will deliver the said mare at Mr. Robert Armistead's Tavern, in Petersburg, or Mr. Richard Bate's, Newmarket, shall receive the above reward.

James Coleman.

December 1, 1796.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Co-partnership of JAMES CHALMERS and Co. of Halifax county, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the concern will please apply to James Chalmers for settlement. Those indebted are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscribers or either of them; no indulgence will be given to such as fail to settle their accounts, and pay in the whole or in part this fall, giving specialty and security, if required for the balance.

JAMES CHALMERS.

HORSBURGH & KENNAN.

THE Subscriber will open at the present Store,

a fresh Assortment of

GOODS.

On his own account, where customers who discharge their former balances shall be supplied, in the best terms.

JAMES CHALMERS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 10.
We understand that gen. Jackson, Edward Telfair, Charles Abercrombie and William Barnett, Esqrs. were the electors in this State for a President and Vice-President of the United States, and that they voted for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Clinton.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.
On Tuesday night, the 6th inst. about 9 o'clock, this City was again visited by a dreadful FIRE; it broke out in the stable loft of John Glen, Esq. but whether by accident or design, has not been yet ascertained—In a little while it communicated to Mr. Glen's dwelling-house, where

portation of negroes into this State. Ayes, 67. Nays, 36.
"Mr. Izard was not a candidate for the government.
"Henry Laurens, esq. had 53 votes for governor; and John Chesnut, esq. 66 votes for senator to congress. Sixty-nine was a majority of the houses."

To be Sold to the highest bidder,
For ready money, on the 2d Thursday in January, at Durrell's Tavern, in the town of Petersburg.
Several likely NEGROES;
BELONGING to the Estate
of WILLIAM PRESLEY CLAIRBORNE, deceased, to satisfy sundry debts due by said Estate.
Buller Claiborne, Executor.
Dinwiddie, December 17, 1796. (4*)

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for apprehending and bringing home, or fencing in any jail within this commonwealth, two NEGRO WOMEN, the property of Mr. Holloway of this town, viz. MINOR, a bright mulatto woman, about 22 years of age, of middle size, went off about the 16th of this month, and carried with her a number of clothes, she has a husband by the name of John, the property of Mr. Henry Nolmer of this place, who has gone away with her, and it is probable they may both endeavour to pass for free people.
Also, FANNY (mother to Minor) very black, and much marked with the small pox, went away about June, 1795, is a small person, and delicate constitution, caught a good deal, between 45 and 50 years old—I will give the above reward for both, or ten dollars for either, upon their being brought home, or secured as above. All persons are forbidden harbouring them, and making of vessels from carrying them out of the State at their peril.
E. B. HOLLOWAY.
Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1796. (5)

By virtue of a decree of the county Court of Brunswick, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 7th of January next,
A TRACT of Land belonging
to the heirs of John Warren, lying in the counties of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, on the branches of Jenito creek. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond and security.
THE COMMISSIONER.
December 8, 1796. 6*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STOP THIEF!
STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, just docked and grinded, both mane and fetlocks, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. They stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.
AUG. DAVIS.
Richmond, November 28, 1796.

FOR SALE,
THE following LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, belonging to the estate of Thomas Fletcher, deceased, viz.—Part of a lot marked in the plan of the town No. 59, which said Fletcher bought of H. McNeil.
Lot No. 53, on the left hand of the road, leading from Hardin's store, over Pocahontas bridge.
A lot of ground on Water-street, 15 feet in front, beginning at the east corner of No. 54, and running southerly to River-street.
Apply to
HORSBURGH & KENNAN.
Petersburg, December 12, 1796. 3v.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ANDREW MEADE, dec. are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will indistinctly be brought against them—and those having claims against the said Estate, are requested to make them known, that they may be discharged.
BUCKNER STITH, Executor.
(604)

KENTUCKY LANDS.
SOME very valuable Green river Lands, lying on Rough creek, and Mulberry run, a branch thereof, together with some Military Lands, of first quality, on Little Barren, for sale or exchange—Part cash, and the balance in property or good bonds, will be received. Apply to Mr. Daniel Deddon, High street, Petersburg.
October 10, 1796. cont

WANTED TO HIRE,
TEN or twelve strong NEGRO Fellows, and three plough Boys, for one, two, or three years. Apply to the subscriber at Hatcher's Run, or at the Vendue Office in Petersburg.
J. HAXALL.
Petersburg, December 12, 1796. (1)

FOR SALE,
WESTBROOK Warehouse, with two small houses adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.
GEORGE WILSON.
Petersburg, Dec. 16, 1796.

JUST ARRIVED,
Fresh Raisins, Currants, Candied Orange Peel, Barley Sugar, Sugar Candy, Catraway Comfits, Peppermint drops,
Coriander Comfits, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Salt Petre, Tamarinds, &c.
W. MOORE,
Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDECINES,
Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms.
ALSO,
Hatters Bow-strings, Aqua Fortes, Verdigrise, Oil of Vitriol, Quicksilver, Red Tamar, Copperas,
Parent Buff Ball, Pink Broths for disto, Scaling Wax Red and Black, Wafers, Cattle Soap white and mixed, Parent Water Colours in

and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.
ESSENCES OF
Bergamot, Lavender, Lemon, Musk, Thyme, Rosemary, Rhodium.
Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines, Nipple Pipes & Gliffs, Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnel, Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes, Vials in Sorts, Glass and Cork Stoppers, Smelling Bottles, Elastic Steel Tresses,
Stone Oaker, Amber, Gum Copal, Shell Lac, Spt. Turpentine.
INSTRUMENTS,
Surgeons Needles, Tooth Instruments, Capping Instruments, Pocket ditto, Cases of Scalpels, Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases, Common Lancets,
Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s each.

ALSO,
Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of
GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADER and FUSTIC.
Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (1f)

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of
John and William Bell.
He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.
JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,
HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,
from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other fashionable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.
Superfine Cloths, Cassimere and Swandownes, Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.
Playing Cards, Black Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationery.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Mullins.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Satins, Lustings, and Perfrans.
Table and Tea China, in sets.
Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. (1f)

TO BE HIRED,
To the highest Bidder, At Mr. James Durrell's tavern, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1797,
Several **LIKELY NEGROES,** Consisting of men and women. Bond and security will be required.
ANN FIELD.
Petersburg, December 13, 1796. 3p.

Joseph T. Blanchard,
Has just received, and for SALE at his Store in OLD STREET, a few Doors below the LITTLE BRIDGE, the following Articles, viz.
WEST I. Rums, Powder and Shot, Race and Ground Ginger, N. E. ditto, Copperas, Peach and Apple Brandy, Pepper and Allspice, Molasses, Nutmegs, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Coffee, Soap, Mace and Cloves.
Also a small invoice of **COTTON CARDS** assorted—the above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.
Petersburg, Dec. 19, 1796. (8)

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Ruling Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-house of said Town,
Four valuable Slaves, to wit:
An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty.—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.
Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.
If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale; otherwise they will be sold as above.
C. C. DE KLAUMANN, Sergeant
of the Town of Petersburg.

NOTICE.
THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the outstanding debts will indistinctly be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.
JAMES CREIGHTON.
Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. (1f)

To be Leased,
To the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 28th December, for the term of three years from the first day of January next,
The Town Wharf, with all the benefits arising therefrom under the regulations of the Common-Hall. The Wharf to be kept in repair, and returned in good order. Bond and approved security will be required, by
THE COMMISSIONERS.
Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling at the Office of the Printer hereof,
The Virginia & North-Carolina ALMANACK,
For the year 1797.

T O R E N T,
Until the first of October, 1797.
TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of
R. & W. COLQUHOUN.
October 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,
And immediate possession given,
BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleasant situation of which is so well known, a description is thought unnecessary.
The Land may be divided in such a manner as to suit the purchasers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be disposed of. There is on this land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above stairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation and with a small repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchase money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaser, and any reasonable credit given for the balance—but a generous discount will be made for all cash paid.
On the 4th Tuesday in January next, will be exposed to sale on the above premises, for one half cash, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages.—The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of six months, with the plantation utensils.—And for cash or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.
All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will be obliged to pay to him the above period, when their separate demands shall be nearly or full paid.—Those who do not choose to be thus indebted, will please notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment.
FRANCIS RUFFIN.
SUARY, October 5, 1796.

Blank Bonds for sale
at this Office.